

ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER,

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Monthly Summary.

DOMESTIC.—Joseph Biggs, Esq., of 19 Notting-hill Sq. W., and Mr. L. A. Chamerovzow, 27 New Broad Street, E. C., have consented, at the urgent request of numerous persons, to act as co-treasurers for the fund now being raised to assist Mr. Alexander Phillips, one of the victims of martial law in Jamaica during Mr. Eyre's reign of terror.

LIBERIA.—The legislature has elected the Rev. James S. Payne to the office of President of the Republic. Mr. Payne is the fourth President.

A petition has been presented to the Senate and to the House of Representatives, asking for an amendment of the 13th section of the 5th Article of the Constitution, so as to admit to rights of citizenship "any person without regard to colour."

A Mr. John O. Hines has been making experiments with the leaf of the kind of pine-apple known as the *Bomelia Pinguin*. The leaves of this plant are from five to six feet long. Mr. Hines has made a fibre from them which he has woven into towel-ling and similar fabrics for domestic use. A movement is suggested, the object of which is to find employment for the female population of the Republic, which is said to far exceed the male portion.

SPAIN.—Two new decrees have been sent out to Cuba and Porto Rico; one urging the Captain-General of these islands to press forward the registration of the slaves; the other confirming the law that all unregistered slaves shall be held to be free.

La Lealtad, the organ of the clerical party, has lately published an article urging the Government to abolish Slavery. The writer advocates the founding of a colony of blacks in one of the Spanish settlements in Africa, on the model of Liberia.

UNITED STATES.—*Congressional.*—On the 3rd February ultimo an Act, passed by both Houses, was approved, exempting from internal tax all cotton grown in the United States, and on and after November of the present year, all imported from foreign countries.

On the 21st February ultimo the President sent to the Senate an Executive communication, announcing that he had "by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution," removed Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, and appointed Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas as Secretary of War *ad interim*. His previous suspension of the same officer having been disallowed by the Senate several weeks previously, the Secretary's consequent resumption of his position, and the prompt yielding of it by General Grant had at that time been made by the President the occasion of a very unpleasant controversy with the latter; but this renewed and open defiance of the Senate appeared to take most persons by surprise. The Senate went into Executive session, continuing seven hours. The subject was fully discussed, and a resolution adopted, without a division, and sent to the President, declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary, and designate any other officer to perform his duties *ad interim*. Meanwhile, General Thomas had proceeded to the War Office, and presented the President's order assigning him thereto. The Secretary did not admit his right to the office, but asked time to consider his course, which was agreed to. Many members of both Houses strongly urged him to hold his post. The next morning General Thomas was arrested on a warrant from Judge Carter, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, issued on an affi-

davit made by Secretary Stanton after the action of the Senate, charging him with violating the Tenure of Office Act. He afterwards again demanded possession of the office; but Secretary Stanton refused to recognise him other than as Adjutant-General. The Secretary remained in the building day and night, and was still in possession, another demand by General Thomas having resulted like the previous ones. It was understood that General Grant, as the commander of the army, would act in obedience to the Senate.

The Secretary communicated to the Speaker of the House the President's order of removal, which was read and referred to the Reconstruction Committee. A resolution that the President be impeached was offered by Covode of Pa., and referred to the same Committee, which reported back the next day, recommending its passage. It was discussed on that day and on the 24th, and passed on the latter by a vote of 126 to 47. A Committee of two was appointed to inform the Senate of this action of the House; and one of seven members—Boutwell of Mass.; Stevens of Pa.; Bingham of Ohio; Wilson of Iowa; Logan of Ill.; Julian of Ind., and Ward of N. Y.—to prepare articles of impeachment. On the 24th the President sent a message to the Senate stating the reasons which, in his opinion, justified his course, and the legal grounds on which he claimed the authority to remove Secretary Stanton. He also nominated Thomas Ewing, sen., for the office. The nomination was laid on the table. The Senate, on the 25th, referred the message from the House relating to impeachment, to a select Committee. Formal articles of impeachment against the President were presented in the House of Representatives on the 29th by the select Committee on the subject. The articles were ten in number, and the charges embodied were in substance as follows:

Unlawfully removing E. M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, and of the Constitution of the United States, without the consent of the Senate, that body being then in session; appointing Lorenzo Thomas, in violation of the same Act, and without authority of law, as Secretary of War *ad interim*, no vacancy having occurred in that office during the recess of the Senate, and none existing at that time; unlawfully conspiring with the said L. Thomas, and others unknown, to prevent E. M. Stanton from holding the office of Secretary of War, thereby violating the Act of 1861 to define and punish certain conspiracies; conspiring with the same parties to prevent by force the execution of the Tenure of Office Act, and to seize the property of the United States at the War Department; appointing

L. Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursement of the money appropriated for the military service and for the War Department; instructing General Emory, commander of the Department of Washington, that the law requiring all military orders and instructions issued by the President and the Secretary of War to be issued through the General of the army, was unconstitutional, and therefore not binding, with intent to induce said Emory, in his official capacity, to violate that Act, and to obey such orders as the President might give, and which might not be issued through the General of the army. These Acts were severally specified, with legal form and amplification, as high crimes, or high misdemeanors in office; and reserving the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles, and of replying to the answers which the President may make to the articles thus preferred against him, and offering proof thereof, the demand was made that he be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors thus charged, and that such proceedings be had as may be agreeable to law and justice. After an earnest debate on that day and the 2nd ult., nine of the articles, one being struck out, which only repeated the charges contained in another, were adopted by the House by a vote of 126 to 41; and Stephens of Pa., Butler of Mass., Bingham of Ohio., Boutwell of Mass., Wilson of Iowa, Williams of Pa., and Logan of Ill., were elected as managers to conduct the impeachment before the Senate. Two additional articles were adopted on the 3rd. The Senate, on the same day, adopted the rules which are to govern its proceedings on the trial.

The Senate Court met on the 13th for the trial of President Johnson. Attorney-General Stanberry, Judges Black, Nelson and Curtis, and the Hon. W. M. Evarts, appeared as counsel on behalf of the President. The court ordered the President to file an answer to the articles of impeachment on or before the 23rd, and then adjourned till that date.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate had served the summons on President Johnson to appear before the Senate Court. The President had replied that the matter should have his attention.

Miscellaneous.—The Louisiana Convention has adopted several articles of the Constitution relating to schools. All children, without distinction, are to be admitted to public schools, and no special schools for any colour are to be established. All public institutions of learning and universities, wholly or partly under the control of the State, are to be opened irrespective of colour.

PARLIAMENTARY RECORD. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Monday, 9th March.)

ALLEGED PIRACY BY BRITISH SAILORS.

MR. TAYLOR asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any claim had been made upon Her Majesty's Government by the Government of the United States in respect of the alleged piratical seizure in the Chesapeake River by British sailors, during the civil war in America, of a vessel now registered as a British vessel at the port of Kingston in Jamaica under the name of the *Lizzie Lina*, and formerly the *Happy-go-Lucky*, commanded by Lieutenant or Captain Edenborough; whether it was true that in consequence of such a claim the persons now in possession of the said vessel had been required by the Colonial Government of Jamaica to enter into sureties for her surrender in the event of her being declared American property.

LORD STANLEY: All I can say in answer to the question is, that I have caused a search to be made through the correspondence at the Foreign Office for the year 1861 to the present time, and that no trace can be found of any such transaction as is referred to by the hon. gentleman. A similar inquiry has taken place at the Colonial Office, and with the same result.*

MR. COUNSELLOR PHILLIPPO.

THE gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article has taken leave of the Jamaica Bar, and is now in England, on his way to Sierra Leone to assume the office of Assistant-Judge, offered to him in lieu of that of a District-Judgeship in Jamaica. Mr. Phillippo is the son of the Rev. James Phillippo, the Dean of the Jamaica Baptist Missionaries. Although born and educated in England, he has passed the professional part of his career in the island, where his father has spent the best years of his long and useful life. We will not comment upon the policy which has led to the removal from the Jamaica Bar of a gentleman pre-eminently qualified to occupy a seat on the Bench there, further than to say that it appears to be an extraordinary course to exclude the most eminent men of the legal profession in Jamaica from the highest judicial offices there, simply on account of their having local connexions. In the case of Mr. Phillippo, we hope his removal may prove the means of opening to him a new and an extended sphere of usefulness, and thus place well-earned emolument within his reach. It is a simple fact that his departure has caused a feeling of deep regret amongst all parties, as may be judged of from the subjoined extracts. We insert them with a view that they may obtain circulation in the colony where he is about to reside, and may give the people an idea

of the sort of man who is appointed to give judgment in their affairs.

MR. COUNSELLOR PHILLIPPO.

(*Jamaica Guardian*, 13th Feb. 1868.)

The abovenamed gentleman, who left in the packet yesterday morning, took leave of the Jamaica Bar (the Court being in term) on Monday. Their Honours of the Bench warmly shook hands with the learned gentleman, as also his brethren of the Bar. Mr. Phillippo, though young at the Jamaica Bar, by his gentlemanly conduct, and assiduity and perseverance in his clients' cause, has won the confidence of the profession in this island, and the good-will and admiration of all classes of the community. His retirement from the Jamaica Bar is much regretted by his brethren and other gentlemen who appreciate his talents.

ADDRESS TO MR. PHILLIPPO.

The following is the text of an address which was presented to Mr. Phillippo, by a deputation headed by R. Osborn, Esq., on behalf of the inhabitants of St. Catherine.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, desire, before you leave Jamaica—perhaps for ever—for another country, to express the heartfelt sorrow we feel at your contemplated departure from among us.

Born on a soil consecrated by the noble works of philanthropy and benevolence performed by your venerable father, bred amongst us, who looked upon the future man in the promises shadowed forth in your youth, we hailed, with proud satisfaction, your return from the mother country, educated for a profession which you have adorned.

Those feelings of pride and satisfaction were the more enhanced, when in recent excited times we saw you standing forth alone amongst your brethren of the Bar, contending for those principles of justice and liberty dearly purchased by the struggles of generations of Englishmen, but which were sought in moments of fear and panic to be annihilated here by the advocates of tyranny and injustice, and the spoilers of a weak and helpless people.

The laurels you may gather in future years may be rich and rare, but none can ever add greater honour to your brow than those which you then earned as the disinterested champion of right against might.

Although, on account of recent events, your connection with the country of your birth is a bar to advancement therein, we cannot but hail with joy your promotion to a post of high honour in another country, as in it we have full and unerring proof, that the opinion expressed of your great talents by the greatest of living English Judges, has not been lost sight of by the government of her most gracious Majesty. May your future success be increased tenfold in proportion to your early success at the Bar, and may you be another proof of the brilliancy and energy of talent possessed by Jamaica's sons, and rise to further honours which, we hope, are in store for you.

Accept our best wishes for Mrs. Phillippo. May you both live long to enjoy the fruits of your labours in your profession.

* The correspondence is still in possession of the Government in Jamaica. (Ed. A. S. R.)

May God bless you with a safe and pleasant passage to the country of your adoption.

REPLY.

Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in preparing and presenting an address to me, prior to my departure from among you.

Although not born in this island, yet I have resided here nearly all my life, and a considerable portion of that life has been passed in this town and neighbourhood, where, indeed, my parents have lived for very many years: it is therefore a very great satisfaction to me, to be assured that I have been able to earn the good opinion of many of my fellow-townsmen.

In the recent excited times to which you allude, I endeavoured, as I have always done, faithfully to do my duty to my clients; but I do not doubt the fact of there having been other members of the Bar in this island who would have acted similarly to me, had they been placed in my position.

Allow me to express my thanks for the interest you have taken in my past career, as well as for your kind wishes for my future prospects and welfare, for which wishes I hope I may hereafter be found fully deserving.

I only trust that throughout the remainder of my life, I may be enabled to do my duty in any situation in which it may please Providence to place me.

For the concluding portion of your address, both Mrs. Phillippo and myself offer our best thanks. We hope for a speedy return of prosperity to this island, and that on such return each one of you may partake of it and be abundantly blessed.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE PHILLIPPO.

To R. Osborn, Esq., &c.

Spanish Town, Feb. 7, 1868.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION'S FREEDMEN'S SCHOOLS.

THE schools of this Association among the freedmen are, in central localities, rapidly advancing to the rank of graded, training and normal schools. These higher schools are essential to the progress of the people; they are the models for the schools below, and will soon send forth their supplies of teachers, and of men prepared for the higher walks of usefulness. They are, moreover, a permanent requisition. The Southern States will ultimately endow a system of common-school education, and thus absorb the primary schools now supported by Northern Societies; but these institutions of higher grade will not be supported by the States, and must remain for years as the educational contribution of the North, and of friends abroad, to the South. This Association, recognising the value of these higher schools, is giving its energies proportionally to them. The following are the points thus occupied:

At Nashville, Tenn., the Fisk school has grown into the Fisk University, incorporated by the State. The grounds are

eligibly located. The buildings formerly used as a military hospital, are quite extensive, and, when properly furnished, will accommodate 1200 or 1500 pupils. The rooms are large and well lighted and ventilated. The courts within the wards are handsomely sodded, and the whole appearance of the place is neat and attractive. The institution embraces three departments, preparatory, normal and collegiate, and is supplied with an efficient corps of teachers. The property was purchased in 1866 by the A. M. A. and the W. F. A. C. at a cost of 16,000 dollars.

At Hampton, Va., near the spot where this Association established the first school among the "contrabands," it has founded Hampton College, with its normal department soon to go into operation. The buildings are situated on the beautiful and healthy shore of Hampton Roads, and the advantages will consist of convenient and ample schoolrooms; a farm garden of 100 acres of land, giving employment to the young men for a few hours each day; a female department, on the plan of Mount Holyoke seminary, furnishing labour to the girls, thus giving the pupils a home, and instruction in labour, in learning, and in the art of teaching, and, in short, fitting them for true and useful life.

At Charleston, S. C., the Association has purchased a Mission Home and a lot for a schoolhouse, on which the Bureau is erecting a first-class brick building, the title to be given the Association, and the school to be called the Avery Institute.

At Atlanta, Ga., the Storrs' school has also developed into a normal school. It stands upon a site overlooking the city. Permanent buildings, suitable for a training school, with a boarding department, are being erected.

The most recent of these enterprises is at Mobile, Ala. The building was erected in 1847, and cost at gold rates 32,000 dollars. It is of brick stuccoed, four stories high, solid and imposing. It will accommodate 300 pupils on the ground floor, and, by a little change, the same number on each of the floors above. It will make a pleasant home for the teachers. It stands on one of the finest sites in the city, on the principal street, occupying, with its yard, half a block, (not less than an acre and a quarter of land,) which, with other grounds belonging to it in the city suitable for building purposes, amount to six acres. This property has been purchased for the Association at a cost of 25,000 dollars, and is now occupied as a normal and high school.

At Augusta, Macon and Savannah, Ga., Chattanooga and Memphis, Tenn., Beaufort and Raleigh, N. C., the Association has also provided for normal classes.

These valuable properties were purchased by the Association, not out of its current receipts, but with money furnished by the special contributions of liberal friends; by appropriations of the Freedmen's Bureau under the laws of Congress; and from the estate of the late Rev. Charles Avery, of Pittsburg, Pa., whose noble bequests have aided the Association so materially in its work here and in Africa.

The contributions which have enabled the Association to purchase properties do not provide for the expenses of furnishing the rooms, nor the support of the teachers; and these expenses are necessarily greater than in the common schools. Hence these buildings, while they vastly increase the facilities of the Association for usefulness, yet impose largely increased burdens upon its treasury—already taxed severely.

The offices of the Association are at No. 53 John Street, New York. The Assistant Treasurer is William E. Whiting; the Secretary M. E. Strieby.

MR. JUDGE LOWRY, OF JAMAICA.

In the January Number of the *Reporter* we reprinted an article from the London *Morning Star*, entitled, "A Scene in a Jamaica Court of Justice." An esteemed correspondent writes to us upon the subject, assuring us that the account is an exaggeration, and does Mr. J. Lowry great injustice. Our correspondent is so eminently trustworthy, that we feel bound to accept his testimony in favour of Mr. Lowry, and therefore give extracts from his letter. He says:

In the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for January there is an article from the *Star*, copied, I believe, from the *Jamaica Standard*, entitled, "A Scene in a Jamaica Court of Justice," which, I understand, gives a most unfair, and, in some respects, untrue statement of the conduct of Mr. Justice Lowry; and as it is sure to be injurious to an upright and noble-hearted man, I shall be glad if you can in some way remove the impression that may be produced by it.

Mr. Lowry is one of the new judges sent out by the British Government. He was a barrister of long standing and high character at the Irish bar. On his arrival in the island, about six months since, he was appointed to the district of St. Ann and St. Mary as stipendiary magistrate, until the new district courts could be established. Scarcely had he entered on his office before he discovered that the most flagrant injustice had been practised by some of the officials towards the poor. He resolved to call them to account and to put a stop to their extortions and oppressions. People crowded to him with their complaints. He dispensed justice with an impartial hand. Not unfrequently was he compelled to denounce the conduct of men in the higher as well as in the lower classes, in strong language, and to bring the strong arm of the law to bear

upon them. Hence he has become a terror to evil-doers, and has aroused against himself the vindictive feelings of all workers of iniquity, and excited the prejudices of others who may live to find him to be a noble-hearted, just and impartial administrator of the law.

I feel anxious that the impression which the one-sided reports respecting Mr. Lowry have produced should be removed, and a few lines by you in the next *Reporter*, or the *Star*, may prevent his reputation from being injured. He is a man of learning, eloquence and philanthropy; but naturally indignant at the wrongs inflicted on the poor people, and speaks out with true Irish warmth and energy. By the black people he is regarded as one of their best friends; by many others as partial and unjust. I could wish myself he were more cautious in what he says: for what he does, I admire and honour him.

A Bill is about to be laid before our local Legislature for the renewal of Coolie Immigration. It surprises almost every one. It was generally believed that the planters were tired of Coolie labour. That there is a superabundance of native labour nobody can dispute. There are thousands of people who cannot obtain employment. The planters of this and many other parts of the island will feel it to be a great hardship if compelled by payment of export duties to get labourers from the ends of the earth for those who make no efforts to induce the unemployed in our own island to remove from one locality to another. It may be said, Why don't they remove of their own accord? Simply because, if they did so, they would not be sure of employment, and they would not find any accommodation provided for themselves and families on the estates, or in the neighbourhood to which they might remove.

THE SLAVE-TRADE ON THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

THE slave-trade is a crime doomed, of course, to extinction. The first serious blow it received came from Brazil. When the markets in that empire were closed, when the supreme authorities there resolved upon preventing all further importations of negroes, the traffic ceased at once, and has not since been renewed. With the cessation of the demand from that country, an immediate diminution took place in the exports from the West Coast. If negroes are still shipped from it across the Atlantic, it is because there is a large demand for the Cuban mart, which is, in fact, the great, the sole provocative to the Trans-Atlantic African traffic in human beings. In like manner, the demand for slaves in Arabia, Persia, the dominions of the Sultan, and other countries north of Africa, is the cause of the great development which the trade in negroes has attained within the last few years. Whilst the friends of abolition were flattering themselves that the slave-trade was being extinguished because the imports into Brazil had fallen

from 70,000 to nil, and from 30,000 into Cuba to a few hundreds, the horrible system of domestic Slavery, in the parts we have mentioned, has been drawing away the population of entire districts, to supply the Sultan of Zanzibar's subjects with some 20,000 annually. It is clear that special efforts must be made to put an end to this branch of the traffic, which has acquired most frightful proportions. Our friends will have seen that the Committee of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society* have recently memorialized Lord Stanley on this subject, and an address from the Paris Anti-Slavery Conference is also to be forwarded to the Sultan of Zanzibar. We are officially informed that the Sultan has granted additional privileges to British cruisers. By the treaties of 1840 and 1850, the Sultan—who accepted the engagements entered into by his father, the late Imaum of Muscat—permits British cruisers to enter only certain creeks and within certain limits, in search and in pursuit of slaves. We have not the particulars of his recent concessions, but they probably extend the provisions of those treaties. On this subject, however, and on the more general one of the trade, we subjoin an interesting article from the *Times of India*, of the 18th January ultimo, for which we are indebted to an anonymous correspondent. It will repay perusal.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

To the Editor of the "Times of India."

SIR,—It may be a matter of surprise to most persons, that by treaty with Zanzibar domestic Slavery, as it is called, is allowed by the British Government, and dhows carrying slaves are allowed to run unmolested for nine months out of the year within the limits of His Highness's dominions. Thus runs the contract:—

"By His Highness Said Majid, to all whom it may concern, know that we have ordained that no owners of boats shall transport slaves in their boats from any part of our dominions during the monsoon from this date till the 250th day of Nouroz (that is from the 1st January to 1st May). Whoever breaks this order shall have his property confiscated, and shall be considered deserving of punishment.

"MAJID BIN SAEED."

This is immediately followed by the instrument of the then Political Resident notifying "to all whom it may concern," that "when making the important concession in the foregoing Proclamation, His Highness expressed his earnest hope and desire that all boats contravening it which may be captured by British vessels, should be brought into Zanzibar and not be destroyed at sea."

Here, then, we have what is termed an important concession, but let us consider each condition separately, and firstly, as to our being allowed to capture dhows which for four months

during the year are importing slaves. In the first place the time prescribed is just the time—the north-east monsoon—the dhows would prefer not running, from the simple fact that this contrary wind would render it almost impossible for them to reach their destination. Such, then, is the value of this concession that it absolutely yields nothing. In making this statement of the absurdities in our contract with His Highness the Sultan, of course we should add that Her Majesty's cruisers have intercepted many of these dhows; but with what result? Few captains of the Royal Navy care about interfering in any way with dhows in the vicinity of Zanzibar, for to bring a vessel into that place after it has been captured has simply had this effect, that the captors hitherto have felt convinced that she would get off from them free. On the arrival of a cruiser with a dhow, two officers are sent off from the Sultan to investigate the matter: the result is of course, that the Arab crew swear by the Prophet that the dhow is an honest trader, and she is given up, although perhaps at the time of capture not a single paper is found on board. This is the more worthy of remark, as the "laws of nations" set forth that such want of legality on the part of any ship or vessel forfeits recognition on the part of all powers; in other words, that they are pirates. The great and only security for vessels is the fact of their having papers properly signed by the consul or other authorized persons so appointed for the protection of all vessels on the high seas other than naval. Yet it is a fact founded on the bitter experience of officers who have been sent away in boats from cruisers for the purpose of taking dhows, that although many dhows have been brought back to Zanzibar as prizes on the plea of their having no papers, and being likely from their appearance to be intended for the purpose of trafficking in the slave-trade, they have had the mortification to hear through the representative of the Government, that the vessel is honest, and must be given up.

H.M.S. *Wasp* had a dhow given up to her by the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1866, but the general conviction, that had not valuable lives been unfortunately lost in the boats of that ship owing to the resistance of the Arab crew, when the dhow was taken, even that dhow, with her living black cargo still on board, would have been quietly represented as having slaves for domestic purposes, and not intended for ports out of the Sultan's dominions. This fact alone would have proved the propriety of the capture, for the Sultan is obliged by treaty to prevent the transport of slaves out of his dominions; but the carrying out of that obligation on his part, or rather the way in which it is evaded, is most laughable. Information perhaps reaches the Sultan that a dhow is about to leave in opposition to the treaty. Thereupon away scamper a few old black troops armed with muskets, but, as may be imagined, they seldom effect their purpose—that of staying the departure of the dhow. Any one acquainted with the stern, daring, and determined character of the northern Arabs can easily depict to himself the dread of the Zanzibar Arab in interfering with them. The consequence is that the dhow with her living freight

gets off, and that a report comes back to the Sultan that it is a false report that has been sent him, and His Highness is satisfied with the daring of his troops and the measures he has taken for carrying out the treaty. Thus, then, we see the working of the Sultan's "important concession," and now let us see what domestic Slavery is. At Zanzibar it is the Arab, in the very possession of a fellow-creature who is made to minister to his wants, not in the light of domesticity, but simply as his slave. The value of a slave is about one-third of that of a donkey, three negroes is the price of a nice sleek cream-coloured animal of that genus. The beast can be seen attended to in every way. He has corn for his food, and a slave to watch him: the unhappy negro gets rice and a little shark's flesh. And it may be remarked that if Englishmen generally only knew the odour arising from the flesh of that abominable fish when dried in the sun, they would wonder how in the name of goodness any human stomach could retain such food. The negro's clothes are scanty, but that is all he requires in his bondage. His house is some shed where he can retire for his sleep, and this poor wretch goes on to the end of his existence in this way; in fact until death gives him a helping hand, and conducts him to a more loving Master, in whose presence his soul seeks the brightness of a realm equally open to the black as to the white. At death his body is carried to the beach, and put in a hole with just a little sand thrown over it, and his flesh affords a feast to the land crabs. And this is the sort of thing that goes on from day to day until the skulls and skeletons of those who have been buried on the shore alone remain to shew their resting-place. Now to what use are these slaves put? We have already seen to what they are subjected supposing they live and die in possession of their owner at Zanzibar; but suppose an Arab wants money, when any pecuniary difficulty arises, what does he do? Simply this, he puts them up for sale, in other language he sends them to the Zanzibar slave-market, a large square space in the centre of the town, where you can see slaves lying in gangs or standing up in lots of forty or fifty, well oiled and cleaned for the market. Each lot or gang has a man with a stick in hand watching them, who gives them slight raps to make them look lively; and it is wonderful to see such alacrity displayed by such men in encouraging the slaves to throw themselves in a position that will shew the least possible sign of physical ailment. Rap goes the hammer, and each male and female is pronounced to be good. Around are the Arabs with their long white robes, their sword by their sides, and their turbans on their heads. They are scanning the physical proportions of the poor wretches for sale. A price is named, and up goes the amount until the unfortunate blacks are knocked down, in auctioneer parlance, to the highest bidder. Often and often is seen the unseemly exhibition of a female slave being taken into a shed to be examined privately by an Arab previous to bidding for her. These slaves, when bought, go in a great measure to furnish the northern Arabs with slaves for dhows proceeding north during the months of January, February

and March; at which time the whole force of the cruisers is unequal to the task of taking all of them, and thousands of slaves are consequently landed in Muscat and other northern ports. Here, then, we have one of the roots of the tree on which the slave-trade flourishes, and which our treaty in no way stops; for to every sensible person it must be clear that the very centre of Slavery on the East Coast of Africa is Zanzibar; and that we are on a footing of amity with that place under the false shadow of having the support of its Sultan in suppressing this abominable traffic, when at the same time the treaty is simply a delusion, for the Sultan of Zanzibar is still the encourager of Slavery, and does not accede to us one jot in signing the absurd contract mentioned in the fore-part of this article. The question might be asked, Why has not the Sultan been gracious enough to fall in more with our views? The answer is, Because for every slave landed at Zanzibar a dollar per head duty is realized through the Custom-house, which goes to the revenue of his kingdom, and thus it becomes apparent, that, from the tens of thousands landed, His Highness feels that a considerable amount of wealth is brought into his coffers.

This, then, is the working of the treaty, and no doubt it is thought an important one, but to those only who witness the results arising therefrom can the fallacy of such a belief be recognised? Those who thus see for themselves wonder that such absurdities should be allowed to continue from year to year without the error being detected. One would think that the very fact of a slave-market being established for the sale of human beings, and that, too, where a British Consul resides, would have been sufficient to indicate the revolting scene that occurs, and render it impossible for our Government to be on an amicable footing with the ruler of Zanzibar. We may rest assured it is only for our Government to even threaten to withdraw its recognition of the Sultan of Zanzibar, to bring about great concessions on his part to Great Britain. If domestic Slavery be not at once suppressed, better treatment for its victims might be ensured. But whilst Zanzibar is allowed to import her tens of thousands of slaves annually, it is apparent that the supply must be greater than the demand by death in the servile population of that place, and that those not wanted to fill up the vacancies must furnish the market for the northern Arab going north. The mortality amongst those in Slavery at Zanzibar is not one-fiftieth of the annual supply, and although the Sultan forbids any traffic in Slavery from out of his dominion, it is quite certain that large numbers do proceed to the north, and that a successful trade is carried on, profiting alike the kingdom of Zanzibar and the slave-dealer.

It should therefore be decreed that all cruisers at all times of the year should be allowed not only to capture the Sultan's dhows whenever found unlawfully trafficking in slaves, but that it should also be in our power to search them in Zanzibar harbour whenever a suspicion arises, and those not in every way furnished as an honest trader should be, tried by the English

Vice-Admiralty Court; and further, that domestic Slavery should die out; in other words, that those who have domestic slaves should either be paid their value for them by our Government, or that it should be stipulated that all children of slaves born after the signing of the treaty should be free from the day of birth. In the Brazils this principle was adopted; and those who were in Slavery were treated better, simply, as they knew themselves, to secure their slave-labour as long as possible; their wants were looked to because it was known that thereafter no others could be legally obtained. In advocating this course it is only fair to the slave-holder to consider, that where slaves represent wealth—they being, in fact, equal to the coin of the realm—the total abolition of Slavery at one stroke would press heavily on the majority of the inhabitants were no pecuniary equivalent given them. What we have advocated here may be regarded as too arbitrary a course, and it may be said that we have no right to dictate terms to Zanzibar with regard to her recognised internal institutions. Slavery has, as we all know, ever been, and still is, regarded in the light of legal traffic by the Arab; still we have a treaty with the Sultan who has admitted that such traffic is unlawful; and when we make this statement we are simply falling back on the former part of these remarks, that His Highness will try to the best of his power to prevent slaves being taken out of his dominions, but that the measures taken—or rather the futile attempts thereat—are meant only to refer to those going out of his country and not to those imported thereinto. So that, in spite of England and Zanzibar having a mutual understanding as to the unlawfulness of Slavery, we have failed to make our treaty with Zanzibar in the same spirit as that in which treaties made with the great European powers have been for the effectual suppression of the slave-trade. Clause 3 of the treaty entered into with Austria in 1820 says: "That the powers of Europe are called upon by their previous engagements, as well as by a sacred duty, to seek the most effectual means of preventing a traffic, which the laws of almost every civilized country have already declared to be culpable and illegal, and of punishing with severity those who persist in carrying it on in manifest violation of those laws; that they have never ceased to consider it as a scourge which has too long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity."

This is the tone of the treaties with other European powers. Here there are no conditions or provisos introduced for allowing domestic Slavery. On the contrary, the traffic is pronounced inhuman and brutal, and a determination is expressed to crush it. How can we then reconcile ourselves to the conditions of domestic Slavery being allowed, when, beyond doubt, to allow it is to foster the evil, and simply to countenance a hot-bed for the generation of the crime that we boast it is our object to destroy. Such a treaty as the one with Zanzibar seems monstrous; and it is a great anomaly that a nation like Great Britain should so far neglect her duty in the matter as actually

to enter into such a contract. Surely the making of the treaty cannot be excused on the ground that we are unaware of the nature of domestic Slavery. The evils of that form of Slavery are patent to all, and throughout the civilized world the brutalities of the system have been condemned. The miseries caused by it are too apparent, in Zanzibar, and the worn out slave laid outside his master's house to die, without care or aid being manifested for him in his dying agonies, is as little helped or cared for as the lowest domestic brute. Still our treaty protects the Arab in his brutalities, or at least it prevents his being interfered with. How, then, is it possible to account for the absurd condition entered into with the Sultan of Zanzibar? It could not be said that we were dictating to him, were we to insist on a change for the better, because his kingdom is a smaller power than our own, and because he could not resist; for in this case we have treaties with the great powers of Europe that clearly bind us to the entire abolition of the slave-trade. Zanzibar, under the absurd treaty, is suffered to be the great emporium of slaves on the coast of Eastern Africa, and, beyond doubt, is the great centre from whence all supplies issue for the northern ports. Surely it is time that the treaty under which such a state of things exists should cease, and that the entire practice of domestic Slavery should be discountenanced and suppressed. It is the duty of England, if she is true to her principles and professions, to exert her influence in order to bring about the extinction of domestic Slavery. Thus only can she effectually fulfil her mission of "proclaiming," to use the words of Lord Brougham, "that freedom is the birthright of man; that distinction of colour gives no title to oppression; that the chains now loosened must be struck off, and even the marks they have left effaced; proclaiming this by the same eternal law of our nature, which makes nations the masters of their own destiny, and which has caused every tyrant's throne to quake."

AN ENGLISHMAN.

THE PUBLIC MEETING AT VERE, JAMAICA.

So much has been made by Mr. Eyre of the proceedings at the meeting held at Vere, on the 4th of September 1865, in connection with the disturbances of the following month in that year, and so few persons have had the opportunity of judging of the character of the resolutions adopted on that occasion, that we deem it desirable to place them upon record. The meeting—a public one—was convened by requisition, and was therefore constituted in conformity with the ordinary practice. The late George William Gordon was formally moved into the chair by Dr. Bruce and Mr. Alexander Phillips—who were afterwards arrested by order of Mr. Eyre for their participation in the proceedings—and it was on this occasion that Mr. Gordon was said to have advocated

making Jamaica "a second Hayti," whatever that may mean. It will be seen that the resolutions were very moderate in tone, and dwelt upon the causes of the prevalent distress in the most open and loyal manner; causes which have since been fully confirmed by the highest local authorities.

It is easy to conceive how the vindictive spirit of the Governor would be aroused against G. W. Gordon, Dr. Bruce, Mr. Phillips, the missionaries named, Sydney Levein and others, for daring to denounce his misgovernment of the island; but surely, no one will allege that he was justified in his subsequent course towards these gentlemen. If the following resolutions contain any thing treasonable, or calculated to excite to insurrection, we could produce others, adopted by acclamation at public meetings in England, which might be regarded as infinitely worse in this respect. In fact, in times of public excitement, were the practice in this country to be assimilated with that in Jamaica under Mr. Eyre's misgovernment, general proscription must be the inevitable consequence.

It will be seen that the meeting ordered a copy of the resolutions to be forwarded to certain parties, and, amongst others, to the *Anti-Slavery Society*. Before this could be done they had to be copied, and as it was considered desirable to save postage, Mr. Gordon promised to send Mr. Phillips some thin paper. This he did not do immediately. Mr. Phillips therefore wrote to him about it; but Mr. Gordon not being at home, the messenger brought back the note, which Mr. Phillips laid upon his table, and left there. This very letter, after remaining some weeks in the same place, awaiting an opportunity of delivery, was taken by one of the policemen who apprehended Phillips, and was actually converted into one of the pieces of evidence against him, as proving he was in treasonable correspondence with G. W. Gordon.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Vere, held at the Alley on Monday the 4th of September 1865, to take into consideration the state of the parish in connection with Dr. Underhill's letter and the circular issued by Governor Eyre as the "Queen's advice." On motion of Dr. R. G. Bruce, seconded by Mr. Alex. Phillips, Mr. G. W. Gordon, Member for St. Thomas-in-the-East, was unanimously called to the chair, and the following resolutions were proposed by Mr. Alexander Phillips, seconded by Mr. Benjamin Reid, and supported by Messrs. Delahay Alcide, Wm. D. Reid, Thos. Phillips, Alex. McGregor, James Johnson, Jas. Roberts, and Wm. Osborn, all of which resolutions were carried by acclamation:—

Resolved, 1st. That this meeting would now

give expression of humility and thankfulness to Almighty God for sustaining mercies, and under our present deep distresses, arising principally from the misgoverned state of the island and the serious effect of a long season of drought, with the low prices of our productions, by which desolation and misery have overtaken the inhabitants of this colony (and particularly this parish), desires to implore the Divine interposition on our behalf.

2nd. That this meeting tenders its warmest thanks to Dr. Underhill and the great philanthropists of England for their generous sympathy and watchfulness over our welfare, and hopes that our loyalty and obedience to the laws will continue to merit their consideration; and also, that this meeting solemnly endorses the truthfulness of Dr. Underhill's letter, as well as the letter to His Excellency the Governor from the Reverends G. R. Henderson, Benjamin Millard, D. J. East, John Clark, J. E. Henderson, Ellis Fray, Walter Dendy, and William Claydon, ministers of the "Baptist Union," Jamaica.

3rd. That this meeting records its unalterable conviction that class-legislation being the rule in this mal-governed island, will speedily end in total ruin to the tradesmen and labouring classes of this country, and would gratefully record its best thanks to George W. Gordon and Wellesley Bourke, Esqs., and the other gentlemen who have so nobly defended the rights of the people of this country, and stood up for fair legislation in the interest of the general community, also to Sidney Levein, Esq., editor of the *County Union*, for his impartial and able advocacy on behalf of all classes of this island.

4th. That the enormous amount of unjust taxation, for the support of the estates of absentee proprietors by Coolie immigrants and otherwise, is tending to seal the fate of the sugar estates in this parish, and that Coolie immigration is demoralizing, and has drained, and continues to drain, the island of money, thereby entailing starvation and misery on town and country. With about 400 Coolies in this parish, and dry weather, the natives have not had sufficient work to keep them from starvation. Tyranny, misery, injustice, debauchery and disease are the fruits of Coolie immigration on the sugar estates in this parish.

5th. That the present high and annually increasing taxation is disproportionate to the diminished resources of the island, while the heavy impositions on the necessary articles of food and clothing are particularly felt in this parish, where the inhabitants principally depend on flour, rice and meal for the means of subsistence, and where the scarcity of land and the very low rate of wages, and difficulty of obtaining work, render life barely that of existence, many of the inhabitants perishing from destitution and the want of necessary clothing; and that therefore early relief is called for, and all unnecessary expenses in connection with Government should be curtailed.

6th. That the heavy annual expenditure, in connection with the support of the State church of this island, and its ministers, is an unnecessary and grievous expense for no adequate good, and is felt to be oppressive and irritating to the minds

of the inhabitants generally, and should be discontinued as an item of taxation.

7th. That this meeting desires to record its sad regret that His Excellency the Governor identifies himself with the custodes of this island in much of the oppression and injustice which prevail, particularly in this parish, and that the refusal of Mr. Custos Mackinnon of the people's "requisition" to convene a meeting for the consideration of matters affecting their interest is arbitrary, oppressive and destructive of confidence, and tends to create discontent and mar the peace of this parish.

8th. That this meeting feels it a duty to give expression of regret at many of the laws lately passed the legislature, and also at the partial, indecent and illegal proceedings attending the administration of justice in this parish, by which a system of terror and oppression is exercised by overseer-magistrates towards the working classes, while appeals to His Excellency the Governor for redress seem hopeless, and that therefore some specific remedy must be early adopted by application to the mother country, in order to obviate ultimate direful consequences.

9th. That the present unsatisfactory state of the Old Harbour Road, from the effects of the tram-road irons, so injurious to the inhabitants of the parish in the transport of goods and produce, and also to all travellers on the said road, and that the conduct of the Governor and Executive Committee, in connection with this nuisance, is fraught with evil to the best interests of the community; and that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Hon. Geo. Price for the efforts he has made in order to prevent and remedy the evil consequences of the conduct of the Government on this subject.

10th. That this meeting regrets to find a portion of the press of this island putting forth unwarranted statements, both with reference to Dr. Underhill's letter and the real condition of the people, and that such uncandid conduct is at variance with the true interests of the country; tending to mislead, and thus do serious injury to the cause of truth, and to impede the progress of society.

11th. That the circular which has been so extensively issued by His Excellency the Governor (as the Queen's advice) having been evidently intended by the Colonial Secretary for certain poor persons of St. Ann's in reply to their particular memorial, and not to the general community of Jamaica, may not be considered applicable to the people of Vere, and it is to be regretted that the Governor had not made proper inquiry, so as to obtain correct information for the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and thus have saved an undue amount of irritation to the minds of the working classes generally.

12th. That the inhabitants of this parish feel it to be a duty incumbent on them to give expression to their deep and warm sense of gratitude to Dr. Robert George Bruce, who has for a period of nearly forty years devoted himself to the best interests of the people, in defending them against oppression and wrong, and protecting their rights and privileges, on all occasions, in the Assembly, when member for this parish,

and otherwise in his official and private calling, and also for his faithful conduct as coroner, and in cases of sickness ministering, as medical practitioner, to the wants and necessities of the poor, without reference to personal considerations, thereby deserving the lasting thanks of the parishioners; and that, therefore, the chairman, on behalf of this meeting, do tender the same to Dr. Bruce, with a copy of this resolution, in the most acceptable manner.

13th. That these resolutions be published once in all the island newspapers, and that a Committee be appointed by the chairman to obtain subscriptions, and take all proper steps in order to give effect to the sentiments of this meeting, and to petition Parliament and the House of Assembly, and to wait on the Governor with a copy of these resolutions for transmission to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and also that the chairman be requested to send copies to Dr. Underhill, the Right Hon. George Price and the *Anti-Slavery Society* of England; and that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the chairman for his conduct in presiding over its proceedings.

Committee: Messrs. Alex. Phillips, H. Alcide, Alex. McGregor, Wm. Duggan Reid, James Roberts, Thos. Phillips, Wm. Osborn, David Nowland, Edward Russell, Wm. Hurst, James Hamilton and Richard Francis.

GEO. W. GORDON, *Chairman*.

ALEX. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRY AMONG THE FREEDMEN.

WE have received the following communication, to which we gladly give publicity, in the hope of promoting Mr. Craft's object. An article in the January Number of the *Reporter* shews that our views are in harmony with Mr. Craft's.

"Being deeply concerned for the future well-being of the Freedmen in the Southern States of America, and moved by the sad reports of their suffering, caused by the disorganized state of labour, and the partial failure of the last cotton crop, together with the unwillingness or inability of the old masters to deal fairly with the people, I have been induced to present the following statement, to which I respectfully beg the favour of your kind attention. It has occurred to me that one of the best means by which the people can be advantageously employed, and permanently benefited, is the co-operative system. Therefore, as it is my intention to proceed to the Southern States to prosecute my own business, I shall when there do every thing in my power to induce the unemployed freedmen to band themselves together, and lease or purchase land, and cultivate it for their mutual benefit.

"It is of great importance that the freedmen should not settle down upon small plots of land, and become contented with a mere subsistence therefrom, which may

be the case with many if they are not fairly dealt with by the planters.

"As these have only sufficient capital to employ a comparatively small proportion of the people, it is all the more apparent, that if they are ever to be elevated to a respectable position by this means, they must co-operate now, while land is cheap, and try and become the cultivators and owners of as much of it as possible. The appliances on cotton and sugar estates are so expensive that it is very difficult for small farmers to produce those commodities at moderate prices. In the days of Slavery, cotton, sugar, &c., were produced on a large scale; and I believe that, by combined action among the freedmen, these and other articles can be grown in still larger quantities, and at remunerative prices.

"Union is strength;" therefore we may reasonably hope for good and important results from co-operative action among the freedmen. Thus, by God's blessing, they will soon be able to prevent the possibility of another cotton famine, keep England well supplied with the raw material, educate their children, maintain the orphans, and assist the aged.

"The co-operative principle has been so permanently established in England, and its beneficial influence is so extensively felt, especially by the working-classes concerned, that it is unnecessary to go into a lengthened discussion of the system.

"The following extracts will suffice to shew the wonderful prosperity which has attended the establishment of Co-operative Societies:

At a co-operative meeting held in Manchester, December 18, 1867, Jacob Bright, Esq., M.P., in the chair, it was stated by Mr. Ormerod (President of the Rochdale Pioneers) that the "co-operative movement was progressing satisfactorily at Rochdale. Some twenty-three years ago they started a co-operative store, with a capital of about 28*l.*, and their capital was now about 120,000*l.*, in the grocery store alone. It was now becoming a question how they should dispose of their surplus capital, for at their last quarterly meeting they had 40,000*l.* in the bank and in the secretary's hands. A large part of this capital they could not use in their business. But there was one way in which it could be most usefully applied. There was nothing more wanted in Rochdale than some good cottages. The Co-operative Society would try to supply this want. At their last quarterly meeting they got permission to spend about 10,000*l.* of their 40,000*l.* capital in building cottages. They had now purchased some 9000 square yards, in two places, and they expected to be able to allow their members to choose cottages where they wanted them, and to sell these cottages to them at a moderate price. Such was the confidence reposed in the Rochdale Pioneers, that capital flowed into their hands

to an extent that was surprising to people at a distance. They now held about a quarter of a million of money, some of which belonged to stores which were connected with the corn-mill and the manufacturing society. They had also been able to do something to promote education, by laying aside 2½ per cent of their net profits for educational purposes. When they first began to do this they could only apply about 3*l.* for this purpose, but now the grant for education amounted to a considerable sum."

"My desire is to teach the freedmen all the details of the co-operative system, as established in this country; which, when understood, can be easily applied to their peculiar case. And it is believed that this system will prove to be a quicker and even greater blessing to the freedmen than it has been to the working people of Great Britain, where there is abundance of capital to employ labour, &c.

"Nearly all the gentlemen who have taken a lively interest in the welfare of the working classes of Great Britain approve of co-operation. The following are the opinions of a few. The first is a letter from Thomas Hughes, Esq., M.P. (who is one of the highest authorities in the kingdom on co-operation), with whom I had the pleasure of a long interview respecting co-operation and the freedmen. He writes:

9 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn,
January 30, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR—After our conversation to-day I have no hesitation in writing to offer you any help which I can give in forwarding your plans for introducing the system of co-operation in Georgia. I have been in correspondence with several Americans on the subject, particularly with Mr. Abram Hewett, of New York (you will hear of him at the Taylor's Institute), and I think you will find that public opinion there will be at once strongly with you. At any rate I am convinced that the promotion of associated labour on the land, combined with co-operation in purchasing and distributing the ordinary and necessary articles of consumption, is the only method by which this industrial chaos in the Southern States can be dealt with quickly enough. I am delighted to find that you have studied co-operation sufficiently to know the difficulties, and to avoid the pitfalls into which so many promising associative enterprises have tumbled in England; and, if you don't start on too large a scale, I have no doubt of your triumphant success, and a nobler work no man could put his hand to in these days. If you would like to go and study the method of any of our most successful co-operative stores or associations in detail, I shall be glad to give you introductions, as I know well all the leading co-operators at Rochdale, Halifax, Manchester, &c. Let me know, then, how I can help you, and believe me, with all good wishes,

Very truly yours,

Mr. Craft.

THOMAS HUGHES.

"At a monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Freedmen's-

Aid Union of Great Britain and Ireland, held at the Friends' Institute, No. 12 Bishopsgate Street Without, London, on Friday Evening, February 7th, 1868, I had the privilege of fully stating my views, after which it was kindly and unanimously resolved, on the motion of Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, Esq., seconded by Robert Alsop, Esq., supported by Arthur Albright, Esq.,

"That this Committee hereby expresses its pleasure in learning that Mr. William Craft designs to promote the welfare of the coloured people in the United States of America, by establishing co-operative action in the cultivation of the soil—an experiment for which his intelligence, aptitude and integrity well qualify him.

"Signed on behalf of the Committee,

"JOHN HODGKIN, *Chairman.*"

"12, Bishopsgate Street Without,
London, February 7th, 1868."

OPINIONS ON CO-OPERATION.

THOMAS BAZLEY, M.P. (Manchester).—It is desirable that every person should have an object in life, and in these [co-operative] societies there is an irresistible inducement to pursue objects which are alike beneficial to the individual and the community. The co-operative movement is educational, and will prepare its members for the exercise of political power.

JOHN BRIGHT, M.P.—I wish co-operative societies all success, and I am anxious that they should be managed in all cases by prudent and honest men.

LORD BROUGHAM.—I regard nothing in this country—I may say in this age—of equal importance to the co-operative principle.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS (Edinburgh).—I look upon co-operation as the beginning of a new era in social progress.

The late RICHARD COBDEN.—I look with great interest on the efforts of the working classes to raise themselves by co-operation. The movement is a good one, and the object aimed at must commend itself to the sympathy of every person who wishes to see the mass of the people elevated in the social scale.

EARL OF DERBY, K.G.—Co-operation has always appeared to me to be well calculated to encourage in the operative classes habits of frugality, temperance, and self-dependence; and if the managers of these societies conduct them prudently, they cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence upon the habits of the population, both morally and physically.

PROFESSOR FAWCETT, M.P.—Experience is beginning to shew that the advantages resulting from co-operation are now greater than those ever predicted by the most enthusiastic theoretical writers on the subject.

W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.—I witness with great interest any effort made by the working class in order to promote at once economy and providence.

COMMISSIONER HILL.—Co-operation furnishes the strongest motives to frugality.

E. A. LEATHAM.—The co-operative system—which has, not inaptly, been termed the marriage of labour and capital—has wrought miracles in the ranks of industry, and I believe it is destined to work still greater miracles.

JOHN STUART MILL, M.P.—Of all the agencies which are at work to elevate those who labour with their hands, in physical condition, in social dignity, and in those moral and intellectual qualities on which both the others are ultimately dependent—there is none so promising as the present co-operative movement.

EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.—This co-operative system is a grand principle.

HON. E. LYULPH STANLEY.—I am fully alive to the very great good that has been accomplished by the co-operative movement.

LORD STANLEY, M.P.—I have never doubted that the principles on which co-operative societies are established are sound.

"Enough has been said to illustrate the importance of the co-operative principle. But in order to establish and carry it out among the freedmen it is computed that it will be necessary to raise about 1500*l.*, with which to secure land, purchase implements, &c., and make advances to the people till they can understand the system, and make the undertaking self-supporting, which it is hoped may be done in a year or two.

"Any lady or gentleman kindly assisting the freedmen to help themselves will be conferring upon them a permanent benefit.

"It is to be fairly inferred that, as soon as one establishment shall have succeeded, hundreds of the freedmen who have a little money will be glad to subscribe it amongst themselves to rent or buy land, and till it on the co-operative principle.

"I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere gratitude to the friends of the freedmen who have, from time to time, so nobly and generously assisted them in the days of their greatest need. I also pray God to hasten the time when those poor and ill-used people shall, by their own industry, prove to the sceptical world that they are worthy of their freedom, and grateful to their friends.

"My wife, also, will interest herself in behalf of the freedwomen by instructing them in domestic and other duties, with a view to their becoming better wives and mothers.

"The following gentlemen have kindly consented to receive subscriptions for this special and important object:

JOSEPH GURNEY BARCLAY, Esq., 54 Lombard Street, City; THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., M.P., 9 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn; JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., 5 Tokenhouse Yard, Lothbury.

WILLIAM CRAFT,
4 Lawn Place, Shepherd's Bush,
Hammersmith, London.
February 20, 1868.

The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO FRIENDS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

OUR subscribers are respectfully informed that their Annual Contributions to the funds of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society* fell due on the 1st of January. All subscribers to the amount of Ten Shillings annually are entitled to receive, post-free, a copy of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, and of any tract or pamphlet issued by the Society. To non-subscribers, the *Reporter* is sent on payment of Four Shillings in advance, commencing on the 1st of January. Payments should be made to John Ransley, either in stamps or by Post-office Order, made payable at the Post-office, New Broad Street, E.C., London.

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE IN QUEENSLAND.

THE Committee of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society* have sent a Memorial on the above subject to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the text of which is appended. His Grace has applied for the authorities on which the Committee base their statements, and he has been supplied with a schedule of official documents.

MEMORIAL.

To His Grace the Duke of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MY LORD DUKE,—

The Committee of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society* have received copies of a series of official papers relating to the introduction of South-Sea Islanders into Queensland, and of "a Bill to regulate and control the introduction and treatment of Polynesian labourers," which has passed the Legislature of that colony. The Committee have also received the copy of an Address from certain inhabitants of Brisbane to His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor-in-Chief of the colony of Queensland and its dependencies, praying His Excellency to suppress and prohibit the traffic in South-Sea Islanders now being carried on.

These official documents, and the reports of public meetings which have been held at

Brisbane, appear to establish conclusively the following facts:

First, That a considerable number of natives of the South Sea-Islands have been imported, to work professedly as contract labourers on certain plantations in Queensland.

Second, That these people are engaged for terms of three years, at the rate of two shillings and sixpence a-week wages, to be paid on the truck system on the expiration of their term of service.

Third, That although certain of these people appear to have been engaged under some written form of agreement, considerable numbers of them have been kidnapped and forcibly brought into the colony.

Fourth, That the parties who bring these islanders into the colony receive from 9*l.* to 10*l.* per head for them from the persons hiring them; an act tantamount to an actual sale.

Fifth, That from the 18th August 1863 to the 31st October 1867, 1267 of these islanders were introduced into Brisbane and the northern ports of the colony, besides others not included in the official returns.

Sixth, That although promises were held out to these people that they should be restored to their homes within a given term, none have been sent back from the northern ports, and only 201 from Brisbane.

Seventh, That this traffic, though known to the Government, and not directly sanctioned by it, is carried on by private individuals, without any public control or supervision whatever.

Eighth, That persons occupying responsible public positions are engaged also in this traffic.

Ninth, That the people who are thus brought into the colony are unacquainted with our language, are wholly unprotected, and completely at the mercy of their employers.

The Committee have been appalled by recent accounts of the massacre of white sailors frequenting some of these Polynesian Islands, and even of Christian Missionaries resident there. They are assured that these murders are the retaliation of ignorant savages for deeds perpetrated in the course of the trade insidiously growing up in the South-Sea Islands, which threatens to become a powerful hindrance to Christian Missions, as well as to commercial and civilizing intercourse.

The Committee respectfully beg to bring these facts under your Grace's consideration, and would suggest, that as the new Governor of Queensland, His Excellency Major Samuel Wensley Blackall, will shortly take his departure for the colony, the moment appears to be highly opportune

for instructing His Excellency in relation to this subject.

The Committee further submit, that the Act lately accepted by the local Legislature, does not appear to them calculated to meet the exigencies of the case, the penalties being wholly inadequate to the offences enumerated.

The Committee are of opinion that this trade in South-Sea Islanders is a new form of the slave-trade, and is illegal; and they venture to express the hope that Her Majesty's Government will prohibit its continuance, experience having lamentably proved that no amount of fine or penalty will suppress illegal traffic in human beings, so long as its gains hold out a sufficient inducement for its prosecution.

We have the honour to remain,

MY LORD DUKE,
Your Grace's obedient servants,
(On behalf of the Committee)
A. W. BENNETT,
Chairman of Committee.
L. A. CHAMEROVZOW,
Secretary.

27, New Broad-street, E. C.,
13th March, 1868.

CASE OF MR. ALEXANDER PHILLIPS.

A CIRCULAR, of which the subjoined is the text, is now being sent out on behalf of Mr. Phillips:

London, 16th March 1868.

SIR,—At the earnest solicitation of several friends, we have consented to act as joint Treasurers of a fund which it is proposed to raise, to support and aid Mr. Alexander Phillips, of Jamaica, whose case is stated in the accompanying printed letter.*

To obtain redress and compensation for the wrongs and injuries he has innocently suffered, Mr. Phillips has commenced an action against Mr. Eyre, ex-Governor of Jamaica.

This action will also raise, in another form by civil procedure, the important constitutional questions involved in the attempts of the Jamaica Committee to obtain an authoritative decision upon them by the prosecution of Mr. Eyre.

Mr. Phillips' case has been submitted to counsel, who have given an opinion entirely in favour of his right to redress and compensation.

As in his arduous struggle Mr. Phillips must incur heavy expenses, contributions to the proposed fund are earnestly asked for, not only in token of sympathy with

Mr. Phillips, but in testimony of the public desire to see the rights of the subject vindicated.

We hope we may be allowed to add your name as a subscriber. Donations may be forwarded by cheque or Post-office order, payable to either of the Treasurers, or to the Union Bank, Temple Bar Branch.

We are, SIR.

Yours very obediently,
JOSEPH BIGGS,
19 Notting-hill Square, W.
L. A. CHAMEROVZOW,
27 New Broad-street, E. C.

We are permitted to say that Mr. Phillips' case is strongly recommended by the following members of Parliament:

Sir Thomas F. Buxton, Bart.
John Bright, Esq.
Thomas Bazley, Esq.
Henry Fawcett, Esq.
John Stuart Mill, Esq.
Peter A. Taylor, Esq.

THE DUTY AND THE DIFFICULTY OF BENEFITING THE FREEDMEN.

THE following extracts from the *American Missionary* of March shew the difficulty of surmounting the evils produced by Slavery, and by the unchangeable antipathies of ex-slaveowners:

From General S. C. Armstrong, Bureau Superintendent, Virginia, Fort Monroe, Jan. 9, 1868.

"Several new schools have lately been opened in the rural districts, under the auspices of the Association, in all of which the teachers' salary only is paid, the parents of the schoolchildren having agreed to pay the rest. The freed people entered as usual into the obligation with great readiness, as I did not call for an immediate assessment at the time of ratification; but when the *pro rata* tax is called for they become extremely poor: many are unable to contribute any thing, for it must not be forgotten that this houseless and landless people also carries on its shoulders an immense number of the helpless and the paupered; that it is really doubly taxed with the burthen of their support. Still, few freedmen work up to a really maximum effort; the true spirit of labour was impossible in Slavery, and they are what Slavery made them. Every step in advance is at great cost, seemingly a sacrifice, a getting away from themselves as a thing to be loathed. It is only the educators, I hold, who begin to comprehend the curse of Slavery. The freedman is expected to work hard to get the means of schooling his children, but he don't know what it is to work harder: only patient pleading, earnest appeal, and holding absolute necessity before him, will rouse him. The best treatment, I might almost say, is tender violence.

"The difficulty of collecting contributions from freedmen for the support of schools is, I think, a complex one, resulting from the ab-

* Vide "Case of A. Phillips" in the February and March Numbers of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*. (ED.)

solate poverty of some and the bad faith of others who can, but will not give; their inability to put forth organized effort; want of mutual confidence, and of a true perception, either of the importance of education, or of their obligation to do their share in providing it for their children. All is summed up in the word ignorance, and for that they are not responsible; hence the peculiar force of all appeal in their behalf; an appeal not without deep meaning, for neglecting it will be to tie a millstone about our own necks. In the broad and true need of this educational work, it is of as much consequence to the North as to the South.

"The self-help principle should be pressed most urgently on the freedmen, even at the expense of some apparent suffering. There is within these freedmen abundant help for themselves; let us put them in the way of obtaining it."

Poverty and prejudice.

"Mobile, Alabama, Jan. 15, 1868.

"It is startling to measure the real poverty of the South. We have nothing like it at the North; we never have had any thing like it. If any citizen of the interior thinks internal revenue taxes a burthen, and in his inner counting-room laments the cost of the war, he should spend a fortnight in the midst of a people who staked every thing of moneyed value on the wager of battle, and lost. The planters have literally nothing left save the bare land. Since the war little planting has been done, except upon northern capital. The crops have not once been remunerative, and every year the country has lost ground. No preceding year has proven so disastrous, on the whole, as the year just closed."

A Southern Clergyman.

"Governor Patten introduced me at Montgomery to one of the ablest, and unquestionably one of the sincerest clergymen in the State. . . . I never more sincerely desired to agree with a man; I never tried harder to avoid extraneous issues. I held him constantly to the single issue of impartiality. 'The party of union and emancipation are with you; we are not for universal suffrage but impartial suffrage.' In an instant he was further than ever away: 'Your talk about impartiality is nonsense—is moonshine.' 'Come, then, at once to the Christian standard. Surely you and I are agreed in believing that in Christ Jesus there is neither bond nor free, black nor white. As Christian men we agree that there can be no equity where there is respect of persons. If a black man learns to read, learns to write, learns Algebra and Latin and philosophy, earns a homestead, shows himself a gentleman, a Christian, a scholar—will you lead drunken Irishmen to the polls, and shut him away?'"

"'Certainly I will, Sir. The negro is of another race; he can never become the white man's equal. The experiment you are forcing upon us can have but one, and that a ruinous result. No conceivable military despotism could be so unwelcome to us as a civil government in which negroes shall have a part.'"

"This doctor of divinity seemed one of the coolest and most deliberate of men. The passion was as quiet and colourless as white heat."

"I find him any thing but an exceptional man. I find nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the 'old citizens' possessed of precisely his spirit, and upon every occasion pouring out abundance of similar bitterness."

"Berea, Kentucky, Feb. 6, 1868.

"Our Sabbath school averages nearly 200 scholars, and is growing in interest.

"The literary institution planted here is also increasing. During the last term there were 254 pupils in attendance; during the year over 300. Little more than one-third of these are white. The school is harmonious in an eminent degree. To treat all persons with Christian courtesy is a fundamental requirement in the church, in the Sabbath-school, and in the day-school. All who come know they must cheerfully conform to this rule or leave. We seek to make this a matter of Christian privilege rather than a legal duty. We teach that, when Christ Jesus took upon Him human nature, He dignified the nature of every man, and that it is Christ-like and noble to treat with kindness those who have been proscribed; and thus infuse into them hope. This hope is worth far more than food, clothing, or book knowledge. It inspires the resolve to get food and clothing and knowledge, that the man may have position, and do good in society.

"We cannot meet present expenses without aid. Why should the work cease? Our cry is to God and His stewards."

"Macon, Georgia, Jan. 8, 1868.

"If ever a people needed to pray it is the freedmen. Wronged, defrauded, despised, without God's help what must their future be? So long as they were 'chattels,' their owners had at least a pecuniary interest in them when sick or distressed, but now they must take care of themselves; and sickness to an unusual extent has been among them here in Macon during the past season. Almost nothing to eat and no work is the summary of the destitution of many. Others who get work find it almost impossible to get their pay. Many, too, are coming in from the country, turned off now that winter is come, having worked hard all the year, and received no pay except their food, and perhaps one suit of homespun.

"Others have been turned off for voting the Radical ticket. Voting, in these freedmen, often evinces a real moral heroism, for to some of them it means the loss of employment, and of the only favours the white people were inclined to shew them.

"When will all these wrongs be righted?"

"My heart aches, aches as I go among them and see such destitution and suffering, and feel my utter powerlessness to supply their needs from our limited resources. The temperance movement will, we trust, most successfully aid the work of elevation.

"Our schools continue prosperous, and, looking back from this to the beginning of last year, the progress of the pupils is very encouraging."

"Smithville, Mississippi, Jan. 10, 1868.

"Last Saturday a woman came to ask our advice about a crop of cotton. Said she had raised cotton for two years for the same man,

who had taken her crop to the gin-house, and given her some corn, meat and clothing for her family in return for her crop, but had not nearly paid her. She has nine children at home, and nothing to eat. Another came to me during school hours, and wanted me to tell her what one-third of fifty was. Her daughter had raised fifty pounds of cotton, and was to have a third of it. The man gave her twelve pounds for her part. She said her daughter had a mighty clear head on her shoulders, and said it was not right, so they brought the case to the schoolmarm to settle. I gave her the right figures, and she left well pleased.

"Oh, the wretched poverty here!

"We have formed a Band of Hope for the day-scholars, to which we have attached thirty-six names; also a Temperance Society for the older ones, to which we have thirty-three names. They find it hard to give up the habit of drinking, and seem to think it quite wonderful that people should be able to exist without the drink."

OBSERVATIONS ON THE FOREGOING.

The Executive Committee of the *American Missionary Association* are evidently efficiently promoting the education of the freedmen in the South as fast as the funds contributed permit. But education is only one of several benefits of absolute necessity, all of which are due to those who have been so long injured and degraded in the condition of slaves.

The abolition of Slavery does not necessarily confer on the emancipated true freedom, security of person and of property, or the opportunity of procuring adequate subsistence by remunerated labour. Doubtless the fact is recognised by the *American Missionary Association*, although there is no evidence that it has taken any action, by appeal to the nation or to the Government, to obtain for the freed those essential rights, without which education will only aggravate the sense of suffering.

First amongst the indispensable wants of the freed is the possession of eligible land, whether this be conferred by grant, lease, or sale. Until this has been supplied the freed must remain unemployed, forming, involuntarily, habits of indolence and of mendicancy.

In the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* of February it was truly stated that the owners of land have not capital to employ hired labourers, and that the capitalists of the Northern States, who formerly freely furnished capital to slaveowners, are unwilling to supply ex-slaveowners, although they are landowners. The explanation is furnished in the extract from the letter of the Mobile correspondent of the *American Missionary Association*, which states that "900 of a 1000 of the old citizens" of the former Slave States are determined not to consent that the new citizens, of African race, shall ever "have a part in civil government."

Other correspondents state that it is difficult for the freed to obtain employment, and impossible for them to obtain payment of wages. General A——, writing from Fort Monroe, Va., attests to the same when he states, "There is within these (houseless, landless) freedmen abundant self-help for themselves: let us put them in the way of obtaining it. How can it be attained where wages are not paid, unless by payment in land, or by granting to the freed the possession of a sufficient quantity of fertile and of, in all respects, eligible lands." The evidence of great calamity presented in the foregoing extracts is not exceptional. It is only a repetition and confirmation of that which has been again and again stated by these and by other correspondents during the past two years. The Mobile correspondent states, that since the abolition of Slavery "the crops have not once been remunerative." There is doubtless a cause and a remedy to be discerned. The rationalistic school will not perhaps admit that the cause and the remedy may be indicated in these words of the Psalmist, "He turneth a fruitful land into barrenness, for the wickedness of them that dwell therein." And again—"Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee; then shall the earth yield her increase." As our neglect to complete the work of emancipation in the West Indies had already produced like grievous results, as a warning it should have been preventive in the United States. The *American Missionary Association* will never convert either the ex-slaveholders or those capitalists who love the gain of oppression. There is but one remedy for the actual hunger and nakedness of the freed. Let them have eligible land at once, ere their enforced indolence has become a habit.

FREDERICK TUCKETT.

IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WE place on record, extracted from the *New-York Tribune*, the article of Impeachment against President Johnson.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

ARTICLES exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and all the people of the United States, against ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, as maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanours in office.

ARTICLE I. That said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, unmindful of

the high duties of his office, his oath of office, and of the requirement of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, did unlawfully and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, issue an order in writing for the removal of EDWIN M. STANTON from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, said EDWIN M. STANTON having been, therefore, duly appointed and commissioned by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States as such Secretary; and said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, on the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and during the recess of the said Senate, having suspended by his order EDWIN M. STANTON from said office, and within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of the Senate, on the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord aforesaid, having reported to said Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person designated to perform the duties of such office temporarily until the next meeting of the Senate, and said Senate thereafter on the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1868, having duly considered the evidence and reasons reported by said ANDREW JOHNSON for said suspension, did refuse to concur in said suspension, whereby, and by force of provision of an Act, entitled "An Act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, said EDWIN M. STANTON did forthwith resume the functions of his office, whereof the said ANDREW JOHNSON had then and there due notice, and said EDWIN M. STANTON, by reason of the premises on said 21st day of February, was lawfully entitled to hold said office of Secretary for the Department of War, which said order for the removal of said EDWIN M. STANTON is, in substance, as follows, that is to say:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General of the Army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.

Which order was unlawfully issued, with intent then and there to violate an Act, entitled "An Act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers," passed March 21, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of said Act and in violation thereof, and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the said Senate then and there being in session, to remove said EDWIN M. STANTON from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, whereby said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United

States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of, a high misdemeanour in office.

ART. 2. That on the said 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and in the violation of the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the provisions of an Act, entitled "An Act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, said Senate then and there being in session, and without authority of law, did appoint one LORENZO THOMAS to the Secretary of War *ad interim*, by issuing to the said LORENZO THOMAS a letter of authority, in substance as follows, that is to say:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: The Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. STANTON has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge,

Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.
To Brevet Major-General LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

Whereby the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of, a high misdemeanour in office.

ART. 3. That the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanour in office, in this: That without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one LORENZO THOMAS to be Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States. No vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary for the Department of War during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing in said office at the time, and which said appointment, so made by the said ANDREW JOHNSON, of the said LORENZO THOMAS is, in substance, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: The Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office.

Mr. STANTON has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.
To Brevet Major-General LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U.S.A., Washington, D. C.

ART. 4. That said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one LORENZO THOMAS, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, with intent by intimidation and threats to hinder and prevent EDWIN M. STANTON, then and there the Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed under the laws of the United States, from holding said office for Secretary of Department of War, contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the provision of an Act, entitled "An Act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 21, 1861, whereby said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of, a high crime in office.

ART. 5. That the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, and on divers others days and times in said year, before the 28th day of said February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one LORENZO THOMAS, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, by force to prevent and hinder the execution of an Act, entitled "An Act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers," passed March 2, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy did attempt to prevent EDWIN M. STANTON, then and there being Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed and commissioned under the laws of the United States, from holding such office, whereby the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of, a high misdemeanour in office.

ART. 6. That the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his high office, and of his oath of office, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one LORENZO THOMAS by force, to seize and take possession of property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the provisions of an Act, entitled "An Act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861, and with intent to violate and disregard an Act, entitled "An Act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers," passed March 2, 1867, whereby said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high crime in office.

ART. 7. That said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and on divers other days in said year, before the 28th day of February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire

with one LORENZO THOMAS to prevent and hinder the execution of an Act of the United States, entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 5, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy did unlawfully attempt to prevent EDWIN M. STANTON, then and there, being Secretary for the Department of War, under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, to which he had been duly appointed and commissioned, whereby said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of, high misdemeanour in office.

ART. 8. That said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one LORENZO THOMAS to seize and take possession of the property of the United States in the War Department, with intent to violate and disregard the Act, entitled "An Act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, whereby said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high misdemeanour in office.

ART. 9. That said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursement of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully, and contrary to the provisions of an Act, entitled "An Act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers," passed March 2, 1867, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and while the Senate was then and there in session, there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary for the Department of War, appoint LORENZO THOMAS Secretary of War *ad interim*, and then and there deliver to said LORENZO THOMAS a letter of authority, in writing, in substance as follows, that is to say :

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: The Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office.

Mr. STANTON has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.
To Brevet Major-General LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, United States' Army,
Washington, D. C.

Whereby said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of, high misdemeanour in office.

ART. 10. That the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, on the 22nd day

of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the Constitution and the laws of Congress duly enacted, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, did bring before him, then and there, WILLIAM H. EMORY, a Major-General by Brevet in the Army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington, and the military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such Commander-in-Chief, declare to and instruct said EMORY, that part of a law of the United States, passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," especially the second section thereof, which provides, among other things, that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank," was unconstitutional and in contravention of the commission of said EMORY, and, therefore, not binding on him as an officer in the Army of the United States, which said provision of law had been theretofore duly and legally promulgated by general order for the government and direction of the Army of the United States, as the said ANDREW JOHNSON then and there well knew, with intent thereby to induce said EMORY in his official capacity as Commander of the Department of Washington to violate the provisions of said Act, and to take and receive, act upon and obey such orders as he, the said ANDREW JOHNSON, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the Army of the United States, according to the provisions of said Act, whereby said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of, a high misdemeanour in office; and the House of Representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answer which he shall make to the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation, or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said ANDREW JOHNSON may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanours in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

MR. BUTLER'S ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

ARTICLE—That the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of the dignity and proprieties thereof, and of the harmony and courtesies which ought to exist and be maintained between the executive and legislative branches of the Government of the United States, designing and intending to set aside the rightful authority and powers of Congress, did attempt to bring

into disgrace, ridicule, hatred, contempt, and reproach, the Congress of the United States and the several branches thereof, to impair and destroy the regard and respect of all the good people of the United States for the Congress and legislative power thereof, which all officers of the Government ought inviolately to preserve and maintain, and to excite the odium and resentment of all the good people of the United States against Congress and the laws by it duly and constitutionally enacted; and in pursuance of his said design and intent, open and publicly, and before divers assemblages of the citizens of the United States convened in divers parts thereof, to meet and receive said Andrew Johnson as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, did on the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1866, and on divers other days and times, as well before as afterward, make and deliver, with a loud voice, certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues, and did therein utter loud threats and bitter menaces, as well against Congress as the laws of the United States, duly enacted thereby, amid the cries, jeers, and laughter of the multitude then assembled and in hearing, which are set forth in the several specifications hereinafter written, in substance and effect; that is to say:

Specification 1.—In this, that at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in the Executive Mansion, to a Committee of citizens who called upon the President of the United States, speaking of and concerning the Congress of the United States, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, heretofore, to wit: On the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1866, did in a loud voice declare, in substance and effect, among other things, that is to say:

"So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and to speak in a common phrase, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character, and coextensive with the wound. We thought, and we think, that we had partially succeeded, but as the work progresses, as reconstruction seemed to be taking place, and the country was becoming reunited, we found a disturbing and marring element opposing us. In alluding to that element I shall go no further than your Convention, and the distinguished gentleman who has delivered to me the report of the proceedings. I shall make no reference to it that I do not believe the time and the occasion justify. We have witnessed in one department of the Government every endeavour to prevent the restoration of peace, harmony, and union. We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumes to be, the Congress of the United States, while in fact it is a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen this Congress pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion, and make a disruption of the States inevitable. We have seen Congress gradually encroach, step by step, upon Constitutional rights, and violate, day after day, and month after month, fundamental prin-

ciples of the Government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a limit in the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise power which, if allowed to be consummated, would result in despotism, in monarchy itself."

Specification 2.—In this, that at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, heretofore, to wit: On the 3rd day of September, in the year of our Lord 1866, before a public assemblage of citizens and others, said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, speaking of and concerning the Congress of the United States, did in a loud voice declare in substance and effect, among other things, that is to say:

"I will tell you what I did do. I called upon your Congress, that is trying to break up the Government. In conclusion, besides, that Congress had taken much pains to poison their constituents against him. But what has Congress done? Have they done any thing to restore the Union of these States? No. On the contrary, they had done every thing to prevent it, and, because he stood now where he did when the Rebellion commenced, he had been denounced as a traitor. Who had run greater risks or made greater sacrifices than himself? But Congress, factions, and domineering, had undertaken to poison the minds of the American people."

Specification 3.—In this, that at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, heretofore, to wit, on the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1866, before a public assemblage of citizens and others, said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, speaking of, and concerning the Congress of the United States, did in a loud voice declare in substance and effect, among other things, that is to say:

"Go on; perhaps if you had a word or two on the subject of New Orleans you might understand more about it than you do; and if you will go back and ascertain the cause of the riot at New Orleans, perhaps you will not be so prompt in calling out 'New Orleans.' If you will take up the riot of New Orleans and trace it back to its source or its immediate cause, you will find out who was responsible for the blood that was shed there. If you will take up the riot at New Orleans and trace it back to the Radical Congress, you will find that the riot at New Orleans was substantially planned. If you will take up the proceedings in their caucusses you will understand that they there knew that a Convention was to be called which was extinct by its power having expired; that it was said that the intention was that a new Government was to be organized, and on the organization of that Government the intention was to enfranchise one portion of the population, called the coloured population, who had just been emancipated, and at the same time disfranchise white men. When you design to talk about New Orleans you ought to understand what you are talking about. When you read the speeches that were made and take up the facts on the Friday and Saturday before that Convention sat, you will find that speeches were made incendiary in their character, exciting that portion of the population—the black

population—to arm themselves and prepare for the shedding of blood. You will also find that that Convention did assemble in violation of law, and the intention of that Convention was to supersede the organized authorities in the State Government of Louisiana, which had been organized by the Government of the United States, and every man engaged in that rebellion in that Convention with the intention of superseding and overturning the civil Government which had been recognised by the United States, I say that he was a traitor to the Constitution of the United States, and hence you find that another rebellion was commenced, having its origin in the Radical Congress. So much for the New-Orleans riot; and there was the cause and the origin of the blood that was shed, and every drop of blood that was shed is upon their skirts, and they are responsible for it. I could test this thing a little closer, but will not do it here to-night; but when you talk about the causes and consequences that resulted from proceedings of that kind, perhaps as I have been introduced here, and you have provoked questions of this kind, though it does not provoke me, I will tell you a few wholesome things that have been done by this Radical Congress in connection with New Orleans and the extension of elective franchise. I know that I have been traduced and abused. I know it has come in advance of me here as elsewhere. *That I have attempted to exercise an arbitrary power in resisting laws that were intended to be forced upon the Government, that I had exercised that power, that I had abandoned the party that elected me, and that I was a traitor, because I exercised the veto power in attempting, and I did arrest for a time the Bill that was called a Freedman's-Bureau Bill. Yes, I was a traitor, and I have been traduced, I have been slandered, I have been maligned, I have been called Judas Iscariot, and all that. Now my countrymen here to-night, it is very easy to indulge in epithets. It is easy to call a man Judas and cry out traitor, but when he is called upon to give arguments and facts he is very often found wanting. Judas Iscariot; Judas! There was a Judas, and he was one of the twelve Apostles. Oh yes, the twelve Apostles had a Christ. The twelve Apostles had a Christ and He never could have had a Judas unless He had had twelve Apostles. If I have played the Judas, who has been my Christ that I have played Judas with? Was it Thad. Stevens? Was it Wendell Phillips? Was it Charles Sumner? These are the men that stop and compare themselves with the Saviour, and everybody that differs with them in opinion, and who try to stay and arrest their diabolical and nefarious policy, is to be denounced as a Judas. Well, let me say to you, if you will stand by me in this action; if you will stand by me in trying to give the people a fair chance, soldiers and citizens, to participate in these offices, God being willing, I will kick them out. I will kick them out as fast as I can. Let me say to you, in conclusion, that what I have said I intended to say. I was not provoked into this, and I care not for their menaces, the taunts and the jeers. I care not for threats. I do not intend to be bullied by my enemies nor overawed by my friends; but, God willing, with your help I will veto their measures whenever any of them come to me."*

Which said utterances, declarations, threats, and harangues, highly censurable in any, are peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in the Chief Magistrate of the United States, by means whereof said ANDREW JOHNSON has brought the high office of President of the United States into contempt, ridicule, and disgrace, to the great scandal of all good citizens, whereby said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did commit and was then and there guilty of high misdemeanour in office.

JAMAICA STATISTICS.

THE *Jamaica Morning Journal* of the 11th February ult. has the following interesting statistical statement:

In the article of sugar, the first to be mentioned, as it is the first and most important of our staples, we exported in 1864 27,705 hhds. These figures diminished to 25,540 hhds. in 1865, owing, we suppose, to the confusion that prevailed in the eastern parishes, and which unsettled the whole country. In 1866 things seemed settling down in their normal condition, the exports increased to 33,698 hhds. In 1867 they fell to 30,329 hhds. These figures shew an increase of 8158 hhds. in 1866, and 4789 hhds. in 1867 on the returns of 1865. In the article of rum there has been a steady increase in the exports, the difference being from 13,540 phus. in 1864 to 14,586 in 1865, to 19,435 in 1866. In 1867 they fell to 18,760, still a large figure, being 4177 more than in 1865. Coffee increased from 5,424,184lbs. in 1864 to 6,402,405 in 1865, 7,820,945 in 1866, but declined to 5,509,842 in 1867. Pimento increased considerably since 1865, but unfortunately the price realized does not compensate the producers. There were shipped 8,928,870lbs. in 1864, 4,564,823 in 1865, 4,516,186 in 1866, and 6,593,631 in 1867. Of ginger, there were 6071 cwts. in 1864, 9045 cwts. in 1865, 15,157 cwts. in 1866, and 15,452 cwts. in 1867. Of arrowroot, there were in 1864 37,204lbs., in 1865 42,643lbs., in 1866 58,584lbs., and in 1867 34,706lbs. Logwood shews 27,828 tons in 1864, 22,638 tons in 1865, 35,102 tons in 1866, and 39,737 in 1867, being 17,099 tons more than in 1865. There has been a considerable falling off in the imports, and, according to the approved theories of political economy, so far from the country being bankrupt, it must be gradually advancing in material prosperity.

A comparative statement of expenditure for the years 1865-66, and 1866-67, shews that in the first-named year there was expended the sum of 395,597*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; and in the second 384,188*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* The increase in those departments where there has been an increase amounts to 38,536*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, and the decrease to 49,963*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

At a recent meeting of the Legislative Council the following returns were presented:

1. General summary of schools in Jamaica, shewing (approximately) the number of pupils on the school registers and in average attendance.

The return shews that there are 28 charity or endowed schools on foundations with 1871 pupils on the register and 1265 in average attendance; 288 public elementary schools getting grants from the Government with 18,482 pupils on the register, and 12,360 in average attendance; 193 public elementary schools, not getting grants from the Government, 9190 pupils on the register, and 12,350 in attendance; 80 private schools, academies, normal schools, dame schools, &c., having 1770 pupils on the register, and 1290 in average attendance. The totals are 594 schools; 31,313 on the register, and 22,515 in average attendance.

BIRMINGHAM LADIES' NEGROES' FRIEND SOCIETY.

A MEETING of about fifty ladies assembled in Mrs. Middlemore's drawing-room, at Edgbaston, on Tuesday morning, the 11th ult. Acknowledgments were read of grants of money from the Society; and the tone of these letters evinced how welcome to various distant workers had been the recollection and sympathy of their English friends. From Jamaica an interesting letter was read from Thomas Henry Clark, connected with the *London Missionary Society*. From the same island letters had been also received from C. E. Randall and Annie Knibb Fray, the latter the only surviving child of William Knibb. A letter from Walter Dendy, a Baptist missionary in Jamaica of many years' standing, refers to a recent visit he had paid to Morant Bay, where, since the outbreak, a very painstaking minister, Mr. Teall, has settled. Mr. Dendy inspected the station and its tributaries under the charge of the new pastor, and it is gratifying to believe that in these very localities, of terrible memory, the results of an altered régime are becoming manifest. Mr. Teall has a considerable district under his surveillance, and, in addition to the anxiety of collecting and settling congregations and schools, he has been called to pass through much personal trial since reaching his new home. He has lost a beloved wife, and had sickness amongst the survivors in his family; but the tokens of genuine sympathy manifested by very varying classes to Mr. Teall under his early bereavement, we trust may be accepted as an instalment of those better things, in the Morant Bay district, of which a reign of terror has been the advent. A request from a coloured minister, at Clarksonville, in Jamaica, for a chapel bell, was received and entertained, and a collection specially for procuring one commenced in the meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Westerby, Moravian missionaries, for many years resident in Antigua, continue to communicate with this Association. From Belize,

in Honduras, Miss Ward, after acknowledging grant, writes of some black children under her care: "It was a pleasant surprise to myself and scholars. They cannot imagine why ladies in England, who have never seen them, take so much interest in them. I intend to have portraits of a few of my best girls taken to send to you. The most clever girls in my school are black, or nearly so; many of them have bright, intelligent faces, and are not wanting in quickness of intellect, so long as deep thought is not required. They do not possess much reasoning power; they cannot grasp an idea and work upon it; they must have help at every step. Without help they give up in despair; but with a little encouraging assistance, they do not mind a little difficulty and are pleased to overcome it."

From Joseph Ketley, entering on his eightieth year, in the trying climate of Demerara, a veteran in his Master's service, an animating report was read of the influences of the Holy Spirit of God among the Accaway Indians, and of a meeting in which six of these Indians had publicly embraced Christianity. Although not addressed to themselves, some extracts from a letter of Elias Schrenck's were read. He is a labourer on the West Coast of Africa, in connection with the *Basle Missionary Society*, where he is endeavouring to spread civilization as well as Christianity. Mr. Schrenck writes: "People are soon forgotten, and so I think am I, with many; and then there are so many claims—new and constant claims—upon the liberal people, that they frequently write until one comes to trouble them personally." The meetings of the *Ladies' Negroes' Friend Society* are held expressly with a view of keeping in mind far-off and isolated workers, and for assisting, by sympathy and by money, the efforts of those who, amidst many difficulties, are seeking, with God's blessing, to elevate and christianize their neighbours in various parts of the world.

AID FOR THE VICTIMS OF MARTIAL LAW IN JAMAICA.

Original Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*.

SIR—I observed in the *Reporter* of September Number, 1867, an article under the head of "*Aid for the Victims of Martial Law in Jamaica*," which I carefully perused. The admirable suggestions in that article, by your correspondent, shewing the necessity of claiming from the Government reasonable compensation for the suf-

ferers in Jamaica, has called my attention in support of the views which he has advanced.

In the first instance, I shall briefly mention that the Government was prompt as to instituting a searching inquiry into the origin of this most disastrous occurrence in Morant Bay in October 1865.

It is a fact beyond dispute, that the Royal Commissioners felt themselves bound to be faithful to the Government in the discharge of the important duty devolved on them; and taking a narrow view of the conclusion at which they have arrived, it may not be unreasonable to infer, that they felt themselves equally bound to be faithful to the people.

After a protracted and patient investigation, having afforded every facility to Mr. Eyre, they have recorded a verdict condemnatory of the "unnecessarily frequent hanging and ruthless floggings, and the burning of one thousand houses, wanton, barbarous, and cruel!"

The wisdom of the President as a distinguished Governor, and the profound practical knowledge of the Commissioners, as also the Secretary, as lawyers, coupled with their integrity as officials, placed them beyond the influence of party feelings. Their conclusion, therefore, carries weighty and solemn condemnation. It is like the laws of the "Persians and Medes which cannot be altered." Although I may not likely escape the imputation of fanaticism by Mr. Eyre's admirers, I cannot forbear stating as my belief, that angels above have recorded a similar verdict. It is an outrage, the reflection of which makes humanity shudder.

Under such awful circumstances, the Government ought not to be satisfied with only the concurrence with the Royal Commissioners of deploring the sad events, with a mild rebuke, as being sufficient for the gross outrages, barbarities, and abuse of power by lawless and unmerciful men.

Compensation ought at once to be made to the sufferers, as your correspondent suggested. Many widows, and hundreds of orphans, are now without a home, deprived of all the necessities of life, with the exception of the bare land.

It is, however, to be hoped, that the friends of the people of Jamaica in this country will again remind the Members of Parliament of the solemn obligation now devolved on Her Majesty's Government for immediate reparation for the wrongs inflicted upon a helpless and unresisting people for the crimes of a few misguided persons forced by oppression to violence at an unguarded moment.

For the honour of a benevolent Sovereign and a great nation, distinguished for

every thing that is good, let the Government free itself from the sins of the oppressors of Jamaica by executing justice and maintaining truth.

Let instructions be sent to the Local Government to raise additional taxes in order to meet the demand. The oppressors in Jamaica will not be placed under serious difficulties from the imposition of additional taxation.

A moderate charge upon cattle, and mules kept for agricultural purposes, hitherto exempted from taxation, and other taxable property of the inhabitants generally, will raise a sum of 25,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* in 1869, for rebuilding those houses so wantonly destroyed.

Your correspondent will no doubt agree with me, that the best mode for compensation is the rebuilding of the houses by Government contract.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

AN OBSERVER.

London, March 16, 1868.

THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF JAMAICA.

ALOES.

FROM the high price which Barbadoes aloes fetch in the market—7*l.* per cwt.—their culture might be profitably extended to other islands. The aloes plant is indigenous to the soil of Jamaica, and, although handled by thousands of the peasantry and others, there is, perhaps, not one in five thousand who understands its properties or the value of the plant. With the Jamaicans it is commonly used under the name of "sempervive" in fever cases, by slicing the leaves in which a resinous mucilage abounds, permitting the juice to escape partially, and then applying the sliced pulp to the head with a bandage; this is the one general mode of applying it curatively. Another is, the juice used popularly as a remedy for worms among children. Barbadoes aloes are the product of *aloe vulgaris*, or *aloe Barbadosensis*, a native of the Cape Colony, and is often passed off for the Hepatica. It is sent to England in calabashes, containing from 60 to 70*lbs.* each, or more. In 1827, 96,000 packages of aloes were shipped from Barbadoes, but the exports have fallen off considerably.

A very good description of the mode of preparing the aloes in Barbadoes is given in the eighth volume of the *London Medical Journal*.

"In the month of March the labourers carry a parcel of tubs or jars into the field, and each takes a slip or breadth of it, and begins by laying hold of a branch of the

blades, as much as he can conveniently grasp with one hand, whilst with the other he cuts about the surface of the earth as quickly as possible (that the juice may not be wasted,) and then places the branches, bunch by bunch, or handful by handful.

"When the first tub is packed quite full, a second is begun; and by the time the second is full all the juice is generally drained out of the blades in the first tub. The blades are then lightly taken out and thrown over the land by way of manure, and the juice is poured into a jar. The tub is again filled with blades, and so alternately, till the labourer has produced his jar full, or about four gallons and a half of juice, which is often done in six or seven hours, and he has then the remainder of the day to himself, it being his employer's interest to get each day's operation as quickly done as possible.

"Aloes are cut in nine, ten, or twelve months after being planted; they are not in perfection till the second or third year, and they will be productive for a length of time, if good dung or manure of any kind is stirred over the field once in three or four years.

"The aloes juice will keep for several weeks without injury. It is therefore not boiled until a sufficient quantity is produced to make it an object for the boiling house. The boilers are filled with the juice, and as it ripens, or becomes more inspissated by a constant or regular fire, it is ladled from boiler to boiler, and fresh juice is added to that furthest from the fire, till the juice in that nearest to the fire becomes of a proper consistency to be skipped or ladled out into gourds or other small open vessels used for its final reception. The proper time to skip or ladle out of the last boiler is when it has arrived at what is termed a resin height, or when it cuts freely or in thin flakes from the edges of a small wooden slice, that is dipped from time to time into the boiler for that purpose. A little lime-water is used by some aloes boilers during the process when the ebullition is too great."

It may be remarked that it does not appear to be quite certain that the aloes, said to be indigenous to Jamaica, is the same as the species said to be cultivated in Barbadoes. In a catalogue of *Desiderata and Inquirenda*, published in 1850, in the *Manual of Scientific Enquiry*, edited by Sir John Herschel, the following questions will be found: "Barbadoes Aloe. What species afford the drug thus called? Is it not a plant imported from Africa? No true aloes appears to be an original native of the new world, any more than a true cactus is aboriginal of the old world."

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1868.

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FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
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I give unto the Treasurer or Treasurers, for the time being, of "The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society," established in London in the year 1839, the sum of Pounds Sterling, to be raised and paid for the purposes of the said Society, out of such part only of my Personal Estate as shall not consist of Chattels real or money secured on Mortgage of Lands or Tenements, or in any other manner affecting Lands or Tenements; and for which the receipt of such Treasurer or Treasurers shall be a sufficient discharge.

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Registered for transmission abroad.]